



MINERS ARE IN REVOLT

The Nevada Mining Camps Scene of Riot.

TROOPS IN READINESS

President Makes Order at Request of Governor of Nevada.

MINERS STRIKE AT DEADLOCK

With Their Treasury Depleted and no Hope of Mines Granting Concessions Union Miners at Goldfield Are Becoming Violent and Threaten Trouble.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Dec. 4.—The local miners' strike is in a deadlock without either side making an effort to secure an agreement. Both sides are charged with broken agreements. The executive committee of the mine owners' association of Goldfield tonight received assurances from Governor Sparks that he had called upon Washington, requesting that government troops be held in readiness for use in the Nevada mining camps and that a garrison of regulars be established at Goldfield. The town is quiet but the mine owners declare they will keep the mines shut down until the violent element is compelled to leave. The miners' treasury is depleted and it is believed the miners will force an issue by violence as has been threatened.

Later.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The President has ordered that Federal troops be held in readiness to aid in restoring order at Goldfield, Nevada. The action is taken upon the representation of Governor Sparks of Nevada that the miners of Goldfield are in revolt and riot. Nevada is the only state in the Union that has not state militia. Governor Sparks does not believe that the situation demands immediate Federal interference. The nearest Federal military base is in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Tonight Brigadier-General Funston said everything was in readiness to forward troops to Goldfield. If troops are sent they will probably number about a thousand.

CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

Will Draft Bill to Correct Financial Situation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The newly appointed House committee on banking and currency had its first meeting today. The only definite action was authorizing the chairman to appoint a subcommittee of five to draft and submit a currency bill to correct the present financial situation. No hearings will come before the committee until the subcommittee has finished its task and the completed draft is in the hands of the chairman. The committee apparently agreed it would sanction no move to increase the bulk of paper money but would confine itself to a consideration of the best means of injecting elasticity. Views were strongly urged that the laws should be changed to prevent the absorption of reserve moneys in national banks by banks in reserve cities.

HAYEMEYER DEAD.

President of Sugar Refining Company Succumbs to Heart Failure.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Henry Osborne Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Company died today at his country home at Connaught, Long Island, of heart failure, following an attack of acute indigestion. Thankgiv-

ing Day. Oxygen was resorted to the few hours before death. This evening the body was brought on a special train to this city. He was considered one of the wealthiest men in New York. The estate is said to amount to many millions. A widow and four children survive him.

ARGENTINE'S PRESIDENT DEAD.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 4.—General Louis Jose Pina, President of Argentine Republic died today.

BEAT PREVIOUS RECORDS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Colonel Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama canal, cables that all previous records of excavation on the isthmus were broken in November when 1,838,486 cubic yards were removed.

CONTROL EMIGRANTS

Japanese Will Exercise Authority Over Laborers.

GOVERNMENT IS FRIENDLY

Japanese Foreign Office Will Appoint Successor Who is Friendly to This Country—Wish to Avoid Sacrifice of Treaty Rights.

TOKIO, Dec. 4.—The recall of Viscount Aoki, Japanese ambassador at Washington, is the result of his own expression of a desire to resign, and no official announcement is expected until after his arrival in Tokio. It is now regarded as a foregone conclusion that Ambassador Aoki will not return to Washington. The question of his probable successor, in the event of his resignation, has been long under discussion. The names mentioned in this connection, include Baron Kaneko, formerly special envoy to the United States; Baron Chinda, vice minister of the foreign office, and M. Takahira, at present Japanese ambassador to Italy and formerly minister of Japanese at Washington. It is now understood that M. Takahira is first choice. Neither Baron Chinda nor Baron Kaneko can be spared, so Takahira will undoubtedly be appointed if he is acceptable at Washington. The Associated Press is assured by the highest authority in the foreign office that the recall of Viscount Aoki is not intended as a reflection upon his course, but a possible change at Washington has long been imminent. Neither should the present action be construed to denote the slightest change in the friendly attitude of the Japanese government toward America on the immigration question.

In the course of an interview today this official said:

"It is quite possible that Viscount Aoki may not return to Washington. In the event of his resignation the government of Japan will only appoint to the position a person well known in America, whom the President knows and likes, and who has the confidence of the American people. The Japanese government is making every effort to meet the wishes of the President and the people of America on the immigration question and in appointing a foreign minister realizes the importance of having a representative in Washington who is not only acceptable and friendly to the people, but is acquainted with the prevailing conditions in America."

A special dispatch from Washington to the Mainichiempo says that the American public is inclined to think that the recall of Aoki is due to the determination on the part of the foreign minister, Hayashi, to pursue a different policy which will be antagonistic to America. The official above quoted assured the Associated Press representative that such a construction was entirely erroneous. On the contrary, the immigration question, he said, is now nearer a friendly solution than ever before.

Minister Hayashi is determined to exercise all the authority vested in the foreign minister to control the emigration of laborers. "We are anxious," said this official, "to avoid any sacrifice of our treaty rights with America and Canada, but we can and will control the emigration to either country."

BILLS POUR ON SENATE

Nearly a Thousand Measures Introduced.

PRIVATE PENSION BILLS

Administration Measure Provides for Increased Pay for Army and Navy.

RAILROAD REGULATION BILLS

Nebraska Senator Introduces Measure to Provide Free Postage on Reading Matter Sent to the Blind—Fulton of Oregon Would Amend Rate Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Nearly a thousand bills were introduced in the Senate today all of them referred to committees, where they will be considered after the new Senators have been given assignments.

No other business of importance was transacted. Almost all of these bills were considered at the last session of Congress. Most of them were private pension bills.

Several bills were introduced by Senators today. Dick, of Ohio, introduced an administration measure providing an increase in pay for members of the army, navy and marine corps. Burkett, of Nebraska, introduced bills providing for the teaching of agriculture in normal schools; for the free postage on reading matter mailed to the blind; prohibiting telegraph and express companies from transmitting returns pertaining to gambling.

Heyburn, of Idaho introduced bills providing for the purchase of public building grounds in Washington; for the establishment of land courts to aid the appellate land courts; for the establishment of a national board of corporations; and also a bill providing for the establishment of a department of mines.

Hansbrough, of North Dakota, introduced a measure for the repeal of the timber and stone act; also bills providing for the sale of timber on public lands; and providing that an entryman has the right to be absent from their

homesteads during four of the winter months.

LaFollette, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill requiring that rates be fixed by railroads so as to yield only a fair return on the valuation of the road's property.

Nelson, of Minnesota, would extend free delivery service to all towns having a postal revenue of \$800.

Gallinger, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill which may take the place of the regular ship subsidy bill providing for an increase of the mail-carrying rate for 16-knot ships plying the Pacific and South Atlantic to an amount not exceeding the rate paid to first-class vessels. The bill is designed to meet the ideas set forth by the President in the clause regarding ship subsidy contained in the message to Congress.

Culberson, of Texas, introduced a bill to make illegal the dealing in futures. Another bill provides for penalties against railroad companies that fail to furnish cars to shippers.

Fulton, of Oregon, amending the railroad rate law in such a manner that no change in the tariff filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission can go into effect, where objection is made, until the Commission has declared the rate fair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—By a vote of 124 to 4 the House Democratic caucus tonight voted down the proposition of Representative Jones, of Virginia, to take the designation of minority members of committees out of the hands of the minority leader, Williams, and by the same vote affirmed the placing of the power in Williams' hands.

RECOVER FROM PANIC.

Harrison Says Worst of the Flurry is Over.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—That the country is already beginning to recover from the severe shock received in the recent panic is the opinion of Harrison. In an interview today he said: "We are on the rebound from the depression and we are on it to stay." He also said that there would be no falling back; that underneath the whole situation here is industrial stability. Too much work is to be done and there is too much capacity in doing it to allow of a long drawn out depression. He spoke at length along similar lines.

SPOKANE HAS MONEY.

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 4.—More cash was reported by Spokane banks today than ever before in the history of the city. A meeting was called to retire the clearing-house certificates of which a little over \$1,000,000 were issued.

CONTINUES TO PROSECUTE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Honey declared today that the prosecution was going right ahead with the other indictments against Ford as well as to vigorously prosecute other bribery graft cases.

IMPROVE THE WATERWAYS

National Rivers and Harbors Congress Meets.

THOUSANDS DELEGATES

Every State in the Union Represented at the Great Gathering.

SUPPORT OF ADMINISTRATION

Object of Gathering to Induce Congress to Make Larger and More Adequate Appropriations for the Improvement of National Waterways and Harbors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Prominent officials of the National government, governor of states, representatives of foreign powers and members of the Senate and House of Representatives, leaders in all walks of civil life in America participated today in the opening of the convention of the national rivers and harbors congress. Nearly two thousand delegates from every state in the Union were present. It is expected the work of the Congress will so impress the national Congress now in session as to induce it to make adequate appropriations for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, gave assurance of the support of the administration in the conclusions arrived at by the delegates. The Congress, owing to its representative character and the prominence and influence of the participants, promises to give a fresh impetus to the popular demand for inland waterway and harbor improvements. Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana is president and J. F. Ellison of Cincinnati is secretary of the congress.

Joseph N. Teal, of Portland, Ore., representing the chamber of commerce, is here in the interest of the several Oregon projects, principal among which is the Celilo canal which will render the Columbia river navigable for hundreds of miles along its course and bring the rich inland empire into closer relations with the city of Portland and the seaboard at Astoria.

Mr. Teal is armed with statistics showing the value of the canal and also has much data concerning the Columbia river, its bar and the immense business with the Orient and domestic ports.

Although the present convention will neither advocate nor consider any special projects for river and harbor improvement, it will stand for a broad and liberal policy by the national government for all such improvements as have been favorably passed upon by the board of United States engineers and by them recommended to the Congress of the United States. The convention will demand that a more liberal proportion of the revenues derived from commerce by the government shall be expended on improving the natural waterways. Heretofore that proportion has been 3 per cent. By declining to consider any improvements that have not gone through the regular channels of the war department and Congress, the convention proposes to avoid difficulties that would otherwise arise. The rivers and harbors have many strong advocates in Congress, including the Speaker of the House, and President Roosevelt has declared his intention to do all he can to advance improvements of waterways.

Lew Anderson, who came here to attend the lumber case hearing, is also a delegate to the Congress from Oregon and is assisting Mr. Teal in his efforts before the delegations.

Dr. N. G. Blalock, of Walla Walla, Wash., concluded the afternoon proceedings by an address in the advocacy of

improvement for the Columbia River.

He said the Pacific Northwest would be the center of the commerce of the world. That traffic between the Occident and the Orient would traverse the Columbia River because it would seek the shortest route to the Orient from this country.

EVIDENCE SOON BEGINS.

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 4.—Before adjourning the trial of Pettibone this afternoon Judge Wood informed counsel for the state they should be ready to proceed with the evidence not later than next Monday. Both the state and the defense have executed half of ten peremptory challenges. At the morning session very little progress was made but this afternoon and evening most of the talesmen examined were qualified.

CHINESE EXCLUSION

California Fruit Growers Send Memorial to Congress.

ASK REPEAL OF EXCLUSION ACT

Cannot Obtain Reliable White Help and the Exclusion of Orientals Imperils Great Industries and Exposes Them to Loss and Ultimate Extinction.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., Dec. 4.—California fruit growers in convention today memorialized Congress for speedy action in repealing the Chinese exclusion act. The growers contend that a long trial and earnest effort will prove the impossibility of inducing reliable white labor to engage in the primary processes of production in orchard, vineyard, asparagus field, sugar beets, onions, celery and other great farming interests in which ten million dollars are invested. The memorial says that exclusion has depleted the Chinese labor and the extension of the exclusion to Japanese leaves those imperiled industries exposed to enormous losses and threatened with ultimate extinction.

BLOWN ACROSS RIVER.

Port Patrick Carries Away Her Moorings and is Nearly Wrecked.

PORTLAND, Dec. 4.—Caught in the grasp of the southerly gale that swept over the harbor this afternoon the British ship Port Patrick was wrenched from her moorings at the bunkers of the Independent Coal Company and blown across the river. She bore up against Montgomery dock No. 1 before her anchors gained a hold, although they were let go as quickly as possible after the parting of the moorings.

Swinging around with her broadside to the wind the big windjammer soon gained swift momentum and would have pined upon a complete wreck had not the anchors been let go promptly. Even as it was she came dangerously near brushing up against the dock with disastrous force.

The yards struck the corner of the dock roof, tearing part of it off. As soon as possible lines were gotten ashore and the ship made fast. No one was injured and the vessel had a miraculous escape in view of the terrific wind and the large number of vessels at anchor in the stream.

Had the Port Patrick drifted a few hundred yards further she would have fouled the large American four-masted bark Acme and probably carried her down upon the German bark Schurbek, which is at anchor about two ship lengths below. Several other vessels anchored down stream would have been placed in jeopardy.

The Port Patrick is in command of Captain Sainty and has been discharging coal at the Independent bunkers for several days. She had 750 tons in her hold when the moorings gave way. This saved her from turning turtle. Had the hold been empty or nearly so it is almost certain that the vessel would have toppled over when given the full force of the gale in the middle of the harbor.



The Business Man—Wonder what he's going to say in that message? The President, it is reported, will revise that part of his message dealing with the financial conditions of the United States.—News Item.